

2. Air Quality Monitoring

Action Plan: [Appendix C, 2.1](#)

The Need for Monitoring Monitoring is used to inform and validate modelling and forecasting. It also helps us to test and understand both the positive and negative impacts of interventions in an Air Quality Management Area. It does not directly reduce emissions but as well as being a statutory requirement, it is essential for awareness raising and policy making.

Monitoring Locations Continuous monitoring of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) is undertaken at five sites in the London Borough of Newham. There are four roadside sites at Cam Road (NM2), East Ham Town Hall (NM4), Hoola Tower (TL5) and Britannia Gate (TL6) and a background site at Wren Close (NM3).

Monthly NO₂ samples are also undertaken at every school in Newham which helps in reporting the impact of initiatives such as the Healthy School Streets road closures to non-residents.

We will continue to maintain and if necessary expand air quality monitoring coverage across Newham and increase public access to, and ownership of, air quality data. This approach will enable residents to make informed decisions to protect their health, while fostering greater community involvement in air quality initiatives.

If and when necessary, we will install additional air quality sensors and monitoring stations in areas with high pollution levels or to monitor the air quality terms of new development such as the Silvertown Tunnel.

Public Access to Real-Time Data The plan continues to promote and maintain our Air Aware online platform where residents can view real-time air quality data, helping individuals and communities to understand local air pollution levels and take preventative measures. Other air quality alert services such as airText will continue to be promoted which also provide health advice based on current pollution levels.

Community Ownership and Citizen Science The plan promotes citizen-led air quality monitoring programmes, allowing residents to install their own sensors and contribute to the borough-wide monitoring effort.

Data-Driven Decision Making The collected data is analysed and used to inform policy decisions, prioritise areas for intervention, and design localised air pollution mitigation strategies. Regular reports are provided to the public on the impact of interventions, fostering trust and transparency.

External sources of information:

- [Air Quality Data for Newham](#)
- [Air Aware interactive air quality map](#)
- [London City Airport air quality data](#)
- [Silvertown Tunnel air quality data](#)
- [Air Aware](#)
- [airText](#)

	Action	Outcome	Emissions Benefits	Cost	GLA	Responsibility
Air Quality Monitoring	2.1 Reduce Exposure and Emissions by Increasing Air Quality Monitoring Coverage and Public Access and Ownership of Data	A. Achieve a minimum of 90% data capture for the long-term borough-wide NO ₂ and particulate monitoring stations network.	It does not directly reduce emissions but is essential for raising awareness, identifying areas of concern, and finding solutions to implement measures to improve air quality.	£££	1, 12	Environmental Control
		B. Investigate the adoption of the Silvertown Tunnel air quality monitors and continued maintenance to ensure the long-term impact of tunnel operations remains within planning requirements.				
		C. Achieve a minimum 75% data capture at the boroughs 115 NO ₂ diffusion tube monitoring sites to evaluate the local impact of interventions covered in this AQAP, such as our 'Healthy School Streets' programme, Low-Traffic Neighbourhoods, and cycling and walking infrastructure delivery.				
		D. Provide access to data on local air quality through public reports, websites and alerts (i.e. AirAware and GLA Alerts), ensuring transparency and keeping residents informed about the effectiveness of emissions-reducing measures.				